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[T]AMIL NADU POLICE

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Tamil Nadu Police

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FOREWORD

The Police Department of Tamil Nadu holds an eminent place in the whole of India. Tamil Nadu has been the forerunner for having started the Women's Police wing and implementing welfare schemes like providing commodities at cheaper prices and extending housing facilities for the police. It maintains excellent public relations and functions with great efficiency, courage and determination.

This booklet is a guide for the Public which gives details about the police heirarchy, the modern facilities and various welfare measures provided by the Government of Tamilnadu for the police personnel.

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Director of Information and
Public Relations

On the Path of Development

During 1948 the strength of the Tamil Nadu Police was 20,473 inclusive of both officers and men. With the explosion of population, urbanisation and the vast improvement in the sphere of industrialisation it had become necessary to increase the strength of the Police. As against the strength of 20,473 in 1948, the number increased gradually in the various branches of the Police, and has reached a strength of 53,000 in 1981. The strength of local police, CID and Prohibition personnel was 14,677 in 1948. But this has increased to 32,520 in 1980. The strength of the striking force commonly known as Special Police which comes to the rescue of the Local Police during emergencies like serious riots and disturbances was a meagre .. 1139 only in 1948. But this has attained a formidable strength of 4354 in 1980. With the creation of two more Battalions, in 1981 its strength has increased to 6318. The Madras City Police which was having a strength of only 2,375 in 1948 now possesses a strength of 7,509.

Tamil Nadu is divided into six ranges and 20 Police districts. Apart from this the Railway Police is constituted as a separate district besides the Madras City Police functioning under the Commissioner of Police. In Tamil Nadu there are 105 Sub-divisions, 332 Police Circles, 894 Law and Order Police Stations, 107 Crime Stations, 70 Traffic Police Stations and 191 Out-posts.

According to the 1980 census, the population of Tamil Nadu was 4,69,00,000. Hence compared with the strength of the Police in 1981, the ratio works out to one Policeman for every 888 citizens. Taking into account the population of the other major cities, the ratio works out to one Policeman for 268 citizens in Calcutta, one police man for 342 citizens in Delhi, one Policeman for 384 citizens in Hyderabad, one Policeman for 399 citizens in Bombay and one Policeman for 459 citizens in Madras City. From the above figures it is seen that the Madras City Police is working under great stress.

The following is the table showing the strength of Police in important cities:—

City	*Strength of Police* (As on 1978)
Delhi	22,216
Bombay	21,864
Calcutta	20,312
Hyderabad	6,927
Bangalore	6,614
Madras	7,509 (As on 1982)
Ahemadabad	6,221
Kanpur	6,027

In order to improve the efficiency of the Police, transport facilities have been increased recently. As against 424 Vehicles in 1962, there are 2,049 vehicles in 1982 belonging to the proud fleet of Tamil Nadu Police .

A sizable number of plans have been envisaged to make the Police Force more efficient and operationaliy more mobile.

TRAINING FOR THE FUTURE

Training is most essential to make a Police–officer a "community services Professional". Training alone imparts diversified knowledge in several fields.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Training is incharge of training of officers and men of Taluk Police and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Armed for Police is in charge of the training of Armed Police officers and men. They supervise the work of heads of all training institutions under their charges.

The Police Training College, Madras trains the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police and Sub-Inspectors. The following courses are run in the Police Training College.

a)	Basic Course for D.S.P.	One Year
b)	Orientation course for A.S.Ps.	Three months

c)	Basic course for directly recruited S.Is.	One Year
d)	Refresher course for S.Is.	Six weeks
e)	Training course for H.Cs. in the promotion list ofASIs/SIs.	Nine weeks
f)	Basic Course for women S.Is.	One Year.

The Government is examining the sanction of the following three Departments in Police Training College.

a) Department of legal studies.

b) Department of police science

c) Department of social studies

The Police Museum, forming part of the training institution, contains fire arms and country weapons used by the notorious dacoits and murderers as well as counterfeit currency and materials, forged documents and photographs involved in sensational cases spread over a century.

Police Recruits' School ,Vellore and Coimbatore

Each institution is equipped to train 600 Grade II Police Cons tables-Based on the recommendations of the Tamil Nadu Polic

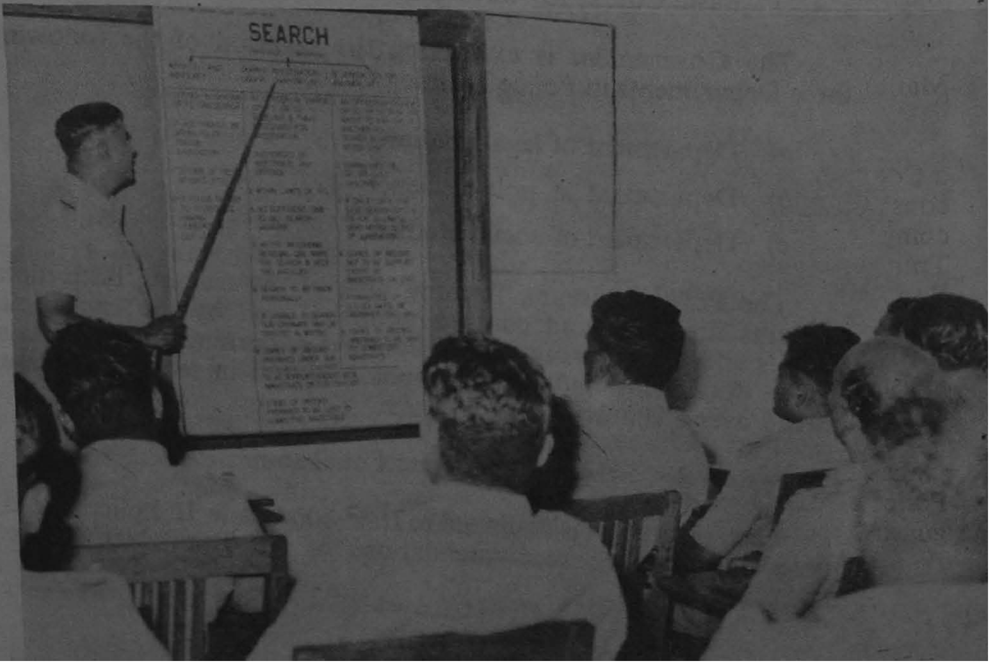
Commission, 1000 Grade I Police Constables were enlisted and trained in the Police Recruits' school, Coimbatore in the year 1972. Since then fresh recruitment in the rank of Grade I Police Constables has been discontinued.

The basic course for Grade II Pc's is for a period of six months. Recruits are sent by various districts to the Police Recruits School for training. Every month, a batch of 100 to 200 recruits passout from both the schools and they are sent to the districts.

The Principal, of the Police Recruit School is of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police from the Armed Reserve. On the indoor side, the Chief Law Instructor is of the rank of Inspector of Police, assisted by Assistant Law Instructors in the rank of Sub-Inspectors. They constitute the teaching faculty. On the outdoor side, a chief Drill Instructor of the rank of Reserve Inspector assisted by R. S. Is. and Havildars is in charge of training. Rent free accommodation is available to 50 to 60 per cent of the staff. The principal, has also been provided with rent free accomodation.

Inservice Training Centres.

There are 8 inservice training centres, 2 in Madras City and one each in all Range Headquarters. Each training centre is



manned by one Deputy Superintendent of Police, Training and he visits the district headquarters under his charge and conducts the following course.

a) 6 days' course for HCs/P.Cs.

b) 3 days' course for S.Is./ASIs.

Journals:

Two journals are being published from the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police (Training), Tamil Nadu Police journal, an English quarterly and Tamil Nadu Kavalar a Tamil quarterly. As Editor, the Deputy Inspector Genral of Police (Training) collects articles from the Police Officers and men and publishes them. Every Police Station gets a copy and the rest are sold to the Officers and men.

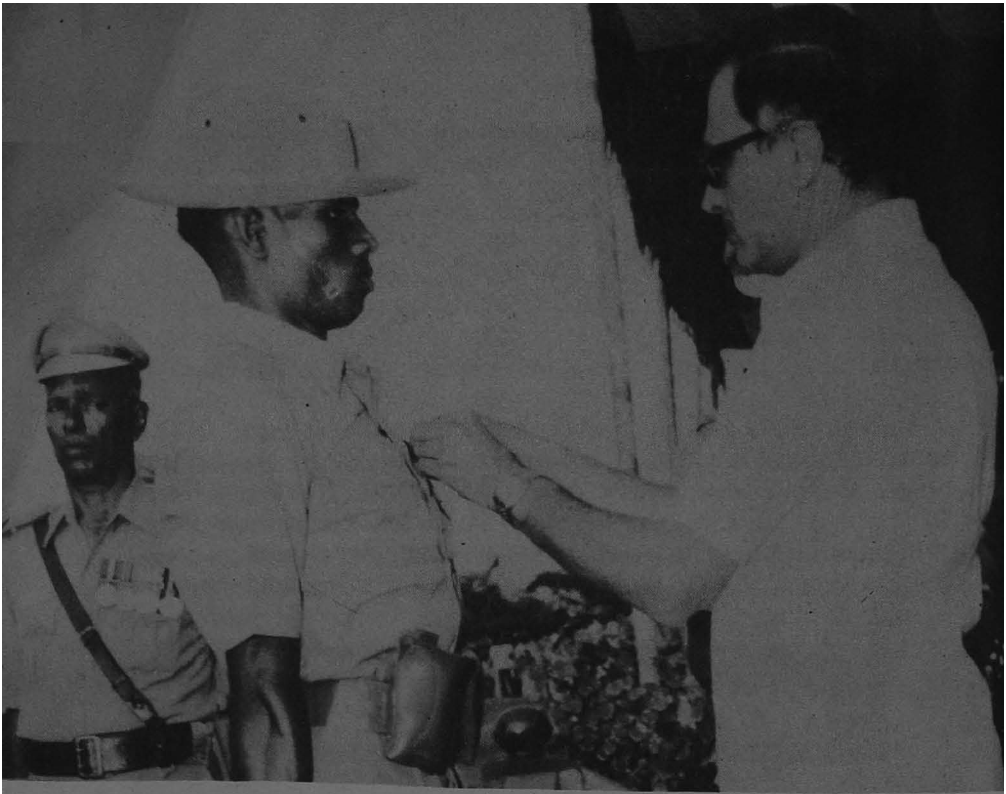
Armed Police

The Armed Police Range comprises of 7 Tamilnadu Special Police Battalions, one Regimental Centre and a Police Transport Workshop cum Training School at Avadi.

The T.S.P.Bns. are stationed at Tiruchirappalli, New Delhi, Manimuthar, Kovaipudur and Avadi.

A Tamilnadu Special Police Battalion is under the charge of a Commandant, who is of the rank of Superintendent of Police and consists of six active companies with a Head-quarters Wing, comprising of four groups viz., Headquarters, Signal, Motor Transport and Quarter Master Groups. The total strength of each Battalion is 854.

The Tamilnadu Special Police Battalion is a striking force and assists local police in mainining law and order in the State. It has also been deployed in the past on ex-State duties to assist the forces of Government of India in dealing with violent incidents. in Nagaland, NEFA, and Assam. At present, Tamilnadu Special Police II Battalion-is assisting Government of India in providing guards to vital installations at Delhi since september 1980.



The Regimental Centre, Avadi imparts preliminary and comprehensive training to all ranks of the Tamilnadu Special Police upto Sub-Inspectors, Reserve Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Reserve Sub-Inspector of the District Armed Reserve. It also conducts basic training for Armourers of the Police Department, training in heavy vehicles, Radio Telegraphic training and Bugle training.

Two new Battalions were raised in April 1981 and after six months training, have been made operational.

Police Hospitals are available at Regimental Centre, Avadi, at Tamilnadu Special Police I Bn., Tiruchirappalli and at Tamilnadu Special Police III Bn. at Manimuthar.

The Police Transport Workshop cum Training School, Avadi attends to the repairs and maintenance of Police vehicles belonging to Tamilnadu Special Police Battalions Stationed at Avadi, Madras City Police and Other Police Units at Madras. The workshop is headed by an Automobile Engineer with full fledged technical staff. About 170 vehicles are attended to in the Police Workshop where manhour utilisation is on an average 80% per month.

Railway Police

Maintenance of Law and Order and prevention and detection of crimes in the Railways are entrusted to the Government Railway Police and it is functioning as a branch of general Police Force. Its territorial jurisdiction extends over the areas included within the boundary of the Railway lines, which is about 2,857 Kms. of metre guage and 1,067 Kms. of the broad gauge and covered by Railway Stations, Railway Station Yards and Goods Sheds. Railway Police work is looked after by a Deputy Inspector General of Police with one Superintendent of Police at Madras and another Superintendent of Police at Tiruchirapalli. There are 4 Sub-Divisions at Madras Central, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai. There are Railway Police Stations at 27 places and Railway Police Outposts at 27 places. In Madras Egmore and Madras Central Railway Police Stations, 2 women Police Units are functioning at present. A Railway Crime Records'Bureau headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police is assisting the Government Railway Police with its Headquarters at Tiruchirapalli. There is a Crime Branch and a Special Branch also.

The crime problem in the Railway limits arises mainly from criminals residing in local Police districts. When Law and Order

problems as a sequal to student unrest, political agitation etc. arise, Railways become a target of attack from the local population. These make prevention and detection of crimes and maintenance of Law and Order on the Railways, a difficult and sensitive job for the Government Railway Police. By maintaining a close liason with the local Police, the Railway Police are doing their best in their tasks. The main property offences consist of thefts in running trains thefts in stationary trains and on platforms. To combat the same, beats in running trains and beats to platforms are regularly sent.

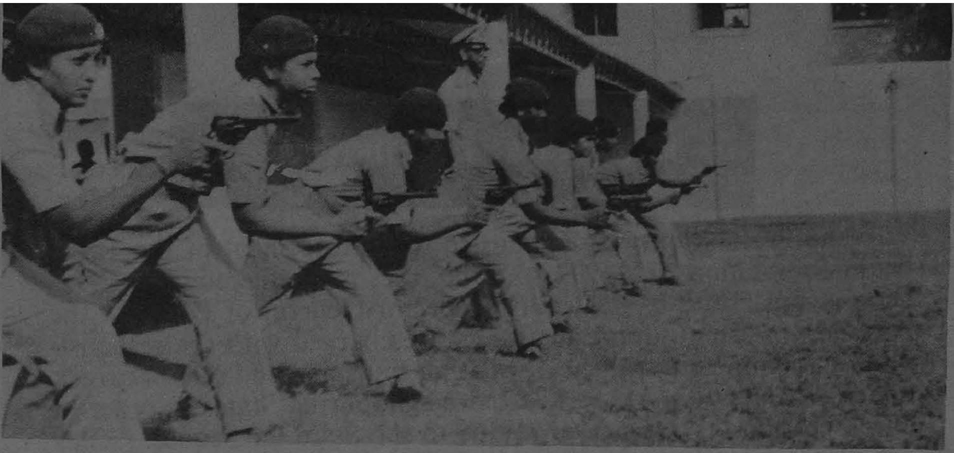
The Government Railway Police has to be distinguished from the Railway Protection Force. The Railway Protection Force maintained by the Railway Administration is in main a watch-and ward staff of the Railways looking after the safety of Railway property and goods transhipped through the Railways.

The suburban electric trains serving between Tambaram and Egmore, Madras Central and Gummidipoondi and Madras Central and Trivellore cater to a large number of commuters. Intensive patrols are made at peak hours.

It is to be noted that over the years, the strength of Railway Police Force has remained static. As the number of trains have increased with commensurate increase in passenger traffic, it is contemplated to substantially increase the strength of the Force.

women Police

The Women Police Wing which was started in Madras City on 27.12.73 with one Sub-Inspector, One Head Constable and 20 Police Constables has now expanded considerably and it is acclaimed to be the largest contingent in the country. In 1975, like in Madras City, these units were started in Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai Cities and also in Madras Airport. In 1977, 77 Sub-Inspectors, 60 Head Constables and 660 Police Constables were recruited and imparted training. This is a great achievement in the history of Indian Police. Poet-laureate Bharathis' dream of "Emancipated Woman" has come true, particularly at the time of his birth centenary, mainly due to the keen interest shown by the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil



nadu. The first batch of 77 Women Sub-Inspectors who under went training at Police Training College, Madras from 1.3.81 to 1.3.82 are now serving with dedication all over the State adding new dimensions.In Police Recruits School, Vellore, 64 Head Constables and 660 Police Constables were imparted training from February '81 to October'81 and they are now serving diligently in various parts of this state.

The Women Police Constables are trained like all other Police Constables. Their duties are of special nature. They are-

1. Frisking of lady passengers at Airports.
2. Bandobust at Festivals where ladies are expected to assemble.
3. Arresting of Women and juvenile offenders.
4. Checking of Women offenders.
5. Escorting to and from courts of women and juvenile offenders.
6. Traffic regulation near schools.
7. Accompanying raiding parties who raid Brothels.

The women police wings have proved that they are capable of doing any hazardous work.

ENFORCING PROHIBITION

The Prohibition wing attends to the enforcement of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937, and the rules made thereunder. This wing is supervised by a Deputy Inspector-General of Police at the State level. The Enforcement units are charged with the responsibility of stamping out illicit distillation, transport and sale of arrack and smuggling of I. M. F. L. from neighbouring States in order to check erosion of excise revenue due to the State Exchequer. They are also required to check misuse of rectified spirit and molasses allotted to respective licence-holders.

Each Prohibition Enforcement Wing in the district is headed by an Additional Superintendent of Police to look after Enforcement. An Assistant Inspector-General of Police of the rank of Superintendent of Police with two raiding parties one for North Madras and another of South Madras attends to the Enforcement work in Madras. Apart from the enforcement of prohibition Act, it has an Anti-Narcotic Wing also, dealing exclusively with the prevention of the abuse of drugs and other intoxicants injurious to health and public order.

CIVIL SUPPLIES/C. I. D.

The Civil Supplies, C. I. D., was formed to enforce the various food grains control orders and other regulatory measures issued by the State Government under the E. C. Act to stabilise the availability and prices of essential commodities like paddy, rice, sugar, cement, wheat, coarse grains, kerosene, edible oils etc., and to assist the Civil Supplies administration in ensuring equitable distribution of essential commodities and to bring to book hoarders, smugglers, blackmarketeers and adulterators.

Organisation and Set up :

The Civil Supplies, C. I. D. Wing works under the supervision of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police who is helped by two Superintendents of Police/Civil Supplies, C.I.D., and one Superintendent of Police/Anti Hoarding. He is also aided by a Legal Adviser and Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade I to assist in prosecution of

cases, detected by Civil Supplies, C. I. D. There are 14 Civil Supplies, C. I. D., Units and 8 Anti-Hoarding Cell Units placed under the control of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Civil Supplies, C. I. D., Madras.

The Superintendent of Police, Civil Supplies, C. I. D. Madras is having his Headquarters at Madras. He supervises 9 units. He is assisted by Two Deputy Superintendents of Police, one with Headquarters at Madras and another with Headquarters at Coimbatore.

The Superintendent of Police, Civil Supplies, C.I.D., Madurai is having his Head-Quarters at Madurai. He supervises 5 units. He is assisted by 2 Deputy Superintendents of Police one with Headquarters at Madurai and the other at Tirunelveli.

The Superintendent of Police, Civil Supplies, C.I.D., Anti-Hoarding Cell, Madras is in-charge of eight Anti-Hoarding Cell Units in the State and is having his Head-Quarters at Madras City. The duties of Anti-Hoarding Cell are mainly to collect intelligence and deal with activities of hoarders and blackmarketeers effectively.

The Civil Supplies, C.I.D., continue to maintain watch over the Traders/Dealers in essential commodities effectively to prevent hoarding, blackmarketing, smuggling of food grains and other essential commodities. They are enforcing the display of prices and stocks order, to ensure that the dealers keep notice boards noting prices and the availability of stocks for the information of the public. After the introduction of the 50% levy system this unit helped the revenue department in the collection of the levy to the Government from the paddy and rice dealers. To prevent adulteration of cement. intensive drives were launched in various parts of Tamil Nadu. Recently adulteration of sugar and pilferage of liquid gas petroleum were taken cognizance of by this wing leading to surprise checks and the detection of a series of cases.

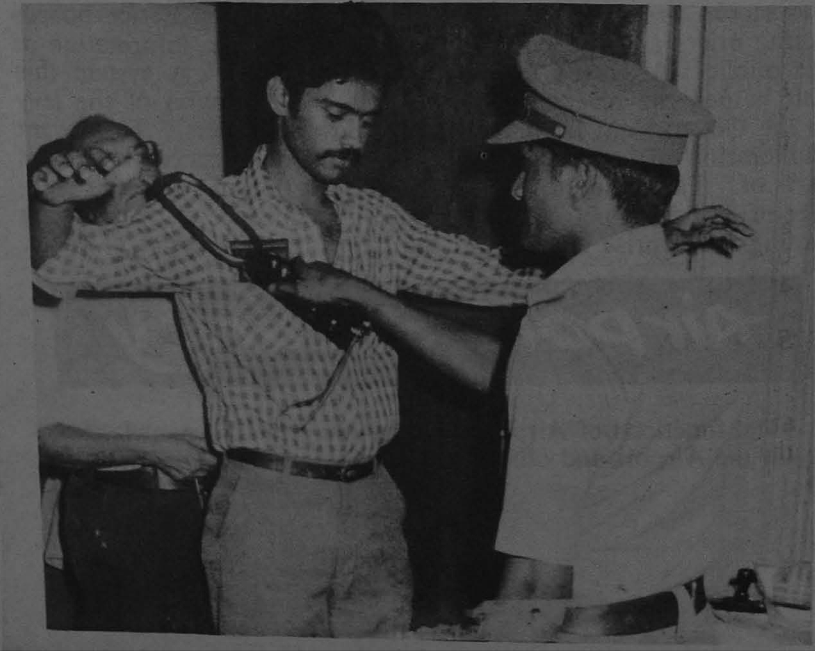
Airport Security

The functions of Airport Security are two fold namely, Security of the Airport and other vital installations and Anti-Hijacking.

The Airport Security Unit at Madras Airport started functioning from September, 1975. As on date the sanctioned strength of the Airport Security is one Superintendent of Police, one Deputy Superintendent of Police, three Inspectors, 43 Sub-Inspectors (including 13 Women Sub-Inspectors), 19 Head Constables, and 177 Police Constables including 3 Women Police Constables.

Perimeter Security :

There are 11 gates along the perimeter besides 7 entry points in the terminal building leading to the air-field and apron respectively. All these points are manned by Police Constables round the clock to prevent any unauthorised entry into the air-field and to restrict the entry of those who are employed in the Airport under various organisations. Further the entire perimeter has been divided into six sectors which are covered by Police patrol armed with muskets.



Installation Security :

There are important vital installations (Communication/ Navigational facilities) located inside the air-field. These installations ensure the safe conduct of aircrafts for landing and take-off. Any damage to any of these installations will be disastrous to the Air-craft approaching the Airport. Surveillance is maintained around these installations round the clock.

Anti-Hijacking

Anti-Hijacking is the most important aspect of security work of this unit. This is achieved by properly screening the passengers before they board the Air-Craft. The hand baggage of all the passengers have to be checked and their persons frisked to prevent the passengers from carrying with them dangerous articles capable of being used as weapons, such as explosive devices, fire arms, swords and guns etc.

The passengers who are cleared through such security measures adjourn to the sterile lounge and then they board their respective Air-Crafts. The sterility of the passengers is maintained from the sterile lounge onwards till they board the aircraft. In certain cases passengers are taken by coaches from the departure lounge to the aircraft.

At present hand baggages are checked manually,but the passengers go through Door Frame Metal Detectors and they are frisked with the aid of hand held metal detectors. X-ray units to screen the hand baggages of the passengers are likely to be installed shortly.

Inspectors are on over all supervision of the respective section and particularly he is to be present at the departure lounge at the time of Baggage checking and frisking of passengers. He has to attend the Airport Inspection during the bomb scare etc.

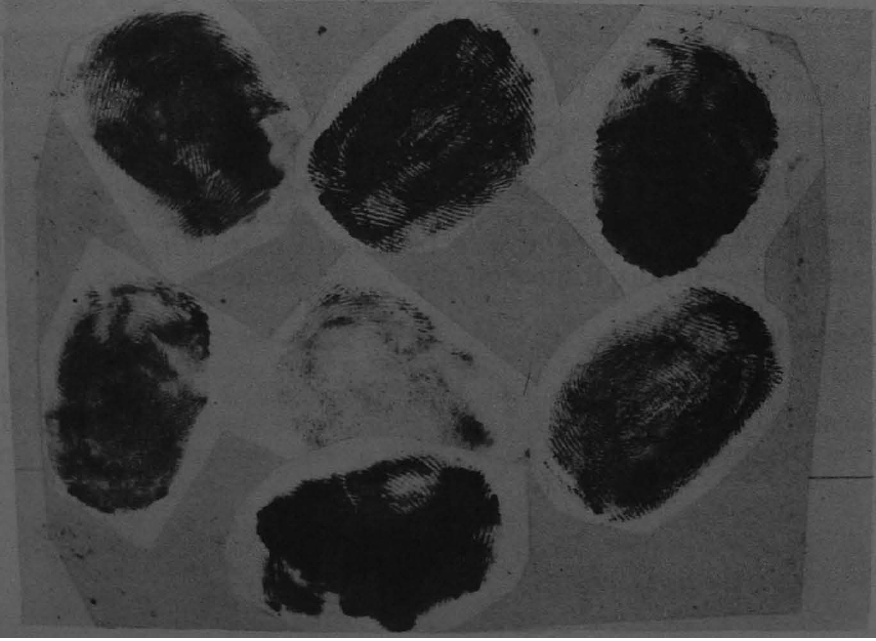
Surveillance :

One Sub-Inspector, One Head Constable, 2 Police Constables armed with muskets patrol the Apron, while the senior most S. I., the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Inspectors keep a sur-

veillance on the passengers inside the departure lounge. One Sub-Inspector and 1 Police Constable keep a watch in the terminal building for suspicious persons, unattended baggages and parcels and suspicious objects with the help of photo album of known terrorists.

CRIMINALS VISITING CARDS

The Tamil Nadu Finger Print Bureau was founded on 22-8-1895. It was mainly meant then to keep track of the criminals throughout the State. As soon as a Criminal is arrested in any Police Station in the State, his Finger Prints are referred to the Main Finger Print Bureau, Madras who have in their collection about prints of 3.5 lakhs of ex-convicts. These criminal records are maintained under the Henry System of classification. All the Station House Officers are daily supplied with the information about the activities of the criminals by tracing out their previous convictions from the records. Besides, chance prints lifted from different scenes of Crime by the staff of the Single Digit Finger Print Sections and which had not been located in the respective districts are also referred to the Finger Print Bureau. Such Finger Prints are also searched in the Bureau records and the criminals responsible for those unlocated cases are identified and intimated to the concerned Police Officers.



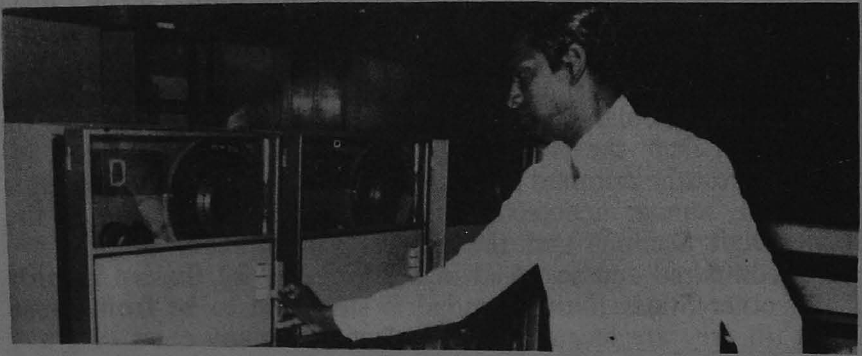
Whenever a person is convicted under any offence in the State, his finger prints are also promptly added on to the main collections. Besides, the Finger Print Bureau attends to the civil cases, Police cases where the finger prints are found on documents in fraud cases such as mis-appropriation in Co-operative cases and other Government institutions.

Finger Print Units in the districts are called Single Digit Finger Print Bureaux. They are located in every District Headquarters. They also form part and parcel of this technical and scientific organisation. The Expert manning these sections daily visit the scenes of crime reported in the districts under house thefts, house breaking, dacoity, robbery, murder and automobile theft cases. They process the finger impressions in the scenes of crime, lift them and refer to the Single Digit records. The Single Digit records are maintained under the Batley System of classification. If the Finger Print lifted from the scene of crime tallies with any one on the record of the Single Digit System which are also a collection of all the active criminals of the districts, it means the criminal responsible for the particular offence is located beyond any doubt and on information from the Single Digit Section the Police Officer concerned, arreststhe criminal and the case stands detected. The cases which still remain undetected after processing of records of the Single Digit Sections and the Finger Print Bureau, Madras are taken, compared and searched in the Finger Print Bureau records of the other States if the criminal is suspected to be from those States till they are located. It is a fact that many cases of grave nature have been detected through this method. The Finger Print System in general whether it is in the Main Finger Print Bureau or in the District Units is responsible for detecting many cases of property offences every day.

Miracode :—An electronic device called 'Miracode' installed during 1977, is an important aid for speeding up the identification of scene of crime prints. It is a sophisticated equipment, which can produce microfilmed image of Finger Print slips. Automated search of Finger Print can be carried out in this equipment, thereby reducing the time consumption in detecting the cases. Nearly 96,000 potential criminals addicted to house breaking and house theft offences are to be brought under 'Miracode-collection.' Of this 68,881 Finger Print slips have been scrutinised, codified and checked. 35,514 Finger Print slips have been encoded, micro-filmed and brought under miracode collection. The building up the data-process continues.

Police Computer wing

The Tamil Nadu Police Computer Wing came into existance under the Central Scheme called 'Modernisation of Police Forces' with particular reference to Crime/Criminal record system. The particulars in respect of 2,85,974 property offences and 2,32,270 professional criminals besides the Finger Print data of 3,81,993 criminals have been brought on to the Computer Data Bank. When a property offence is reported anywhere in the State and the identity of the culprit is not known, the relevant modus operandi particulars of the case are communicated to the Police Computer



from the concerned district and the Computer after a prompt search prints out a list of possible suspects who might have committed the particular crime. This apart, when a criminal is arrested in a property case the computer promptly searches the records and prints out the cases in which this particular criminal has already been suspected, thus helping in crime investigation and detection. The codified finger print data of 3,81,993 criminals are being maintained in the computer Data Bank. When a person is arrested, his finger prints are codified and the codified information is used in the computer to search the data bank to find out whether the individual has criminal antecedents or not and the result is promptly communicated to the concerned police station to ensure that innocent persons are released immediately. The time consumed by every police personnel for discharging their duties is also recorded in Computer.

Each district headquarters in the State is being provided with a teleprinter terminal. These district terminals will be linked with the computer through Micro-wave/VHF communication network. The district police can put their queries on crime and criminals directly to the Computer at Madras through the Teleprinter terminals and get back the computer answers through the same teleprinter immediately, thus avoiding the delay inherent in sending the computer queries and the answer by post. Such prompt advice in the detection and prevention of crime, as and when required, can be expected to yield better results. Tamilnadu Police were the pacesetters in the entire country for employing computer to facilitate police functions.

POLICE RADIO BRANCH

Tamil Nadu

The Police Radio Branch is a distinct and independent wing of the Police Department providing Radio communications to the Police Department for maintenance of law and order, prevention

of crime and for public help in times of natural calamities when other means of communications breakdown. There is a net work of Repeaters for Districts/Control Rooms/Highways etc.

II. DIFFERENT TYPES OF NET-WORKS

H. F. Wireless Telegraphy Net-work :—This net-work consists of 83 stations. There are 5 Controls, 4 at Madras and one at Tiruchirapalli for Armed Police Battalions. The controls at Madras are controlling the .H. F. Stations working in the District Headquarters and selected sub-division Headquarters. A certain number of stations (11) are located at the Dam sites and Public Works Department irrigation offices for co-ordination during Floods and Natural calamities. 4 H. F. transportable stations are kept in reserve for use during cyclones etc.

V. H. F. Set-works-Control Rooms :

Madras City, each District Headquarters and some important towns are provided with patrolling vehicles and motor cycles fitted with Radio Sets operating on V. H. F. contacting a Central Control Room.

V. H. F. Net-works Police Station level.

With the generous aid of the Government of India and matching grant from the State Government during the years 1971 to 1975, 60 to 75% of the Police Stations were fitted with VHF radio sets working on DUSIPLEX with strategically located repeaters so that any Police Station can contact any other police station in the District. 100% coverage is proposed during this year. As on date 816 out of 895 Police Stations are in this net work.

State Headquarters to District Headquarters and Inter-District Communications—V. H. F. and Microwave :

A single channel V. H. F. communication link from Madras to Madurai covering a distance of 500 KMs using 4 repeaters at hill stations ranging from heights of 170 metres to 2300 metres has been provided. The Microwave trunk line of 545.5 KMs. connects the State Headquarters to Madurai, a major district headquarters in the South. The various District Headquarters are connected to the main trunk line microwave by V. H. F. Radio links single and double as required. Total spur links length covered is around 1700 KMs.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

None of the Public Sector factories who supplied these equipments could provide the facilities for long distance VHF links repeater systems on interconnection to Microwave and VHF. All the sub-systemsand control panels were designed and assembled in the Research and Development Unit. This unit also developed several substitutes for imported equipment and spares. Over the years a sum of Rs. 14.52 lakhs has been saved to Government due to the work in Police Radio Branch, Research and Development Unit.

UHF Project :

Under the 10 year modernisation programme, a sum of Rs. 120 lakhs has been sanctioned towards providing U. H. F. multichannel net-work for all the district headquarters linking with the existing Microwave repeaters.

The Tamil Nadu Police Radio Branch has proved to be very useful in ensuring very fast communication.

WELFARE SCHEMES AND PROGRESSIVE MEASURES

The Tamilnadu Government has ambitious plans for expanding the force and reorganising the systems from time to time to suit the changing needs. The following are some of the progressive measures and welfare schemes launched by the Government of Tamilnadu to alleviate the sufferings and ameliorate the conditions of the Police Personnel.

* Risk allowance of Rs. 20/– per month from constable to Inspector and Rs. 30 per month to Deputy Superintendent of Police is given. Clothing allowance has been raised from Rs. 1.87 to Rs. 10/- per month.

* The house rent allowance has been increased by Rs. 50/- in the District Headquarters and Rs. 30- in places other than District Headquarters.

* The kit allowance has been raised from Rs. 10- to Rs. 15- in respect of Police Constables to Assistant Sub-Inspectors. Fresh sanction has been accorded to Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors., to draw Rs. 20/- and to Deputy Superintendents of Police, Additional Deputy Superintendents of Police and non I P S Superintendents of Police an amount of Rs. 30/-.

* The period of waiting has been reduced from 17 years to 10 years for TSP personnel seeking transfer to District Armed Reserve.

* The special pay for policemen in CID has been raised from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 25/-.

* The cooks in Tamilnadu Special Police were raised to the status of Basic Servants enabling an increase in heir emoluments.

* Orderly system inthe house-holds of police officers has been abolished.

* It has been proposed to give employment to one of the dependants of those personnel who die in harness.

* Allowances have been increased for training personnel.
* 50 Moped vehicles for Women Police and 200 Motor Cycles for Police Stations have been sanctioned.

* Officers and vehicles for three Highway patrols covering the National Highways have been sanctioned.

* Vehicle support has been increased for Prohibition Enforcement Wing.

* The Honourable Chief Minister has announced an award of Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 5,000/- to members of the public who help the Police in their functions.

* The police station construction design has been modified to include a reception room for visitors with furniture.

* 300 ex-servicemen were employed for patrol work in Madras City.

* 'Passenger Aid Booths' have been opened in Central and Egmore Police Stations with Women Police. This will be extended to other areas.

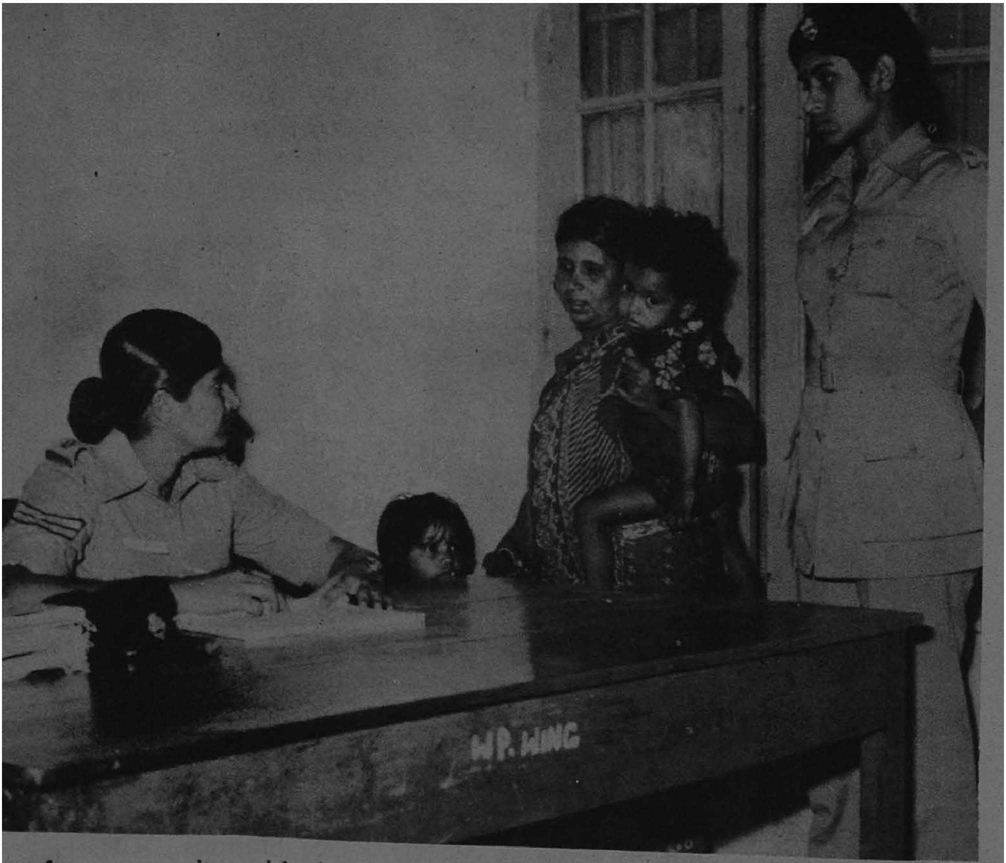
* Grants have been earmarked for filming Police activities for the information of the public.

* Five vehicles have been sanctioned in Madras City with adequate staff, to serve as Mobile Police Stations. The Police will reach the public mostly in remote areas for static Police Stations. Their petitions, grievances and other requirements will be ascertained with a view for their redressal. This is the first of its kind in the country.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

The duties of the Police are not only taxing but also complicated. There is a general sense of dissatisfaction that the hardships undergone by them are not at all felt by the other limbs of the society. They function in an entirely different environment in the discharge of their duties.

The society has a great share in helping the Police in the prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order



by cooperating with the Police. If the society is aware of this responsibility, the work of the police would become more easy.

The performance of the Police force solely depends upon the cooperation extended by the various sections of the society. The Director-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police meet the press often and discuss the various problems confronting the Police and also explain the accomplishments of the force under them. These meetings are also useful to hear the views stemming from the public. The Deputy Inspectors-General of Police and the Superintendents of Police are also convening similar conferences in Range head-quarters and District head-quarters respectively. The Radio and T. V. also help to strengthen the Police-Public relationship.

To enforce the traffic rules and also to regulate the traffic, the cooperation of students of colleges and schools is sought. This improves the relationship between the Police and Student Community. It helps the students to understand the problems associated

with the Police functions and also renders them a healthy exposure. In due course of time, this well-knit relationship may even blossom as a full fledged "Police Public Community Service."

The setting up of "Traffic Wardens" system in Madras City is a measure affording for the participation of the public, in Police duties. This system has been working successfully.

If the various sections of the society stand shoulder to shoulder with the police, there cannot be a better functional environment for ideal Policing.

CHIEF MINISTER'S MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

In order to encourage the dedicated Police Personnel, the Central Government is awarding medals twice in an year on Republic day and Independence Day. In Tamil Nadu, a medal called 'Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Medal' is being awarded every year on the birthday of late Perarignar Anna. With these medals, a cash reward of Rs. 1,000 to Gr. II Police Constables and Gr. I Police Constables-Rs. 2,000 for Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors, and Rs. 3,000 for Deputy Superintendents of Police is also awarded. For gallantry, besides medals, a cash reward of Rs. 3,000 is also awarded irrespective of categories.

Recognition of merit to improve efficiency amongst Constabulary

Since the medals awarded on the birthday of Perarignar Anna are common to all categories of Police Department, only about ten constables were able to get these medals in an year. Hence from this year onwards, the Tamil Nadu Government have instituted another medal called 'Chief Minister's Constabulary Medal' as a Pongal gift. Under this Scheme about 1,500 Police personnel with ten years of service and without any punishment are awarded medals every year. The medal carrys a monthly allowance of Rs. 20 for category of Grade II Police Constables and Rs.25 for the category of Head Constables. This allowance is paid till the retirement of the receipient if he continues to serve without any punishment. Out of the 52,000 Police personnel so far 1,500 have been benefitted by this scheme. This exhorts the personnel to discharge

their duties more efficiently as the monetary incentive is linked with blemishless service.

Supply of Essential Commodities to Police Personnel

Essential commodities are supplied under subsidised rates to the Police Personnel of this State. A Maximum of four units are supplied every month based on their marital status. All Police Personel who have completed their training in Police Recruit Schools are covered by this scheme.

The existing ration cards are surrendered by the Police personnel and separate ration cards in blue colour are issued. In case of the transfer of a person to a new station, the same card will be treated as valid to enable him to continue to get the commodities without difficulty. Persons under ad-interim suspension or on medical leave or any other leave will, however, be allowed to draw the commodities without any restriction, provided the police personnel and/or his family continue to remain in the headquarters. In case of loss or damage of a card, duplicate card will be supplied. The supplies of commodities would be rendered only one time for the whole month through the Inspector of Police of the circle concerned. If the supplies are not drawn within one month, it will not be carried over to the next month.

A Policeman saves atleast Rs. 60 per month because of this scheme. This historic scheme is a boon to the Police Personnel.

THE SCHEMES OF THE TAMIL NADU POLICE HOUSING CORPORATION

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation has been formed by the Government of Tamil Nadu with the object of constructing houses economically for the serving and retired policemen and officers of Tamil Nadu and to allot the houses to them and recover the cost in easy-monthly instalments.

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation is being financed for its schemes by the Government of Tamil Nadu and HUDCO, Delhi. The beneficiaries of this schemes are permitted to let out the houses allotted to them if they are unable to occupy it because of their places of duty.

In the first phase, the Corporation is implementing its schemes in Navalpattu, Tiruchirappalli District.

720 houses are under Construction and they willl be completed and allotted to the applicants by the end of this year. The houses

will be provided with all amenities such as water supply, drainage, roads, parks. The special feature is the construction of wind mill for pumping water and provision of bio-gas plant, for use as fuel. Shade trees are planted in all roads and circles besides one coconut tree in each house.

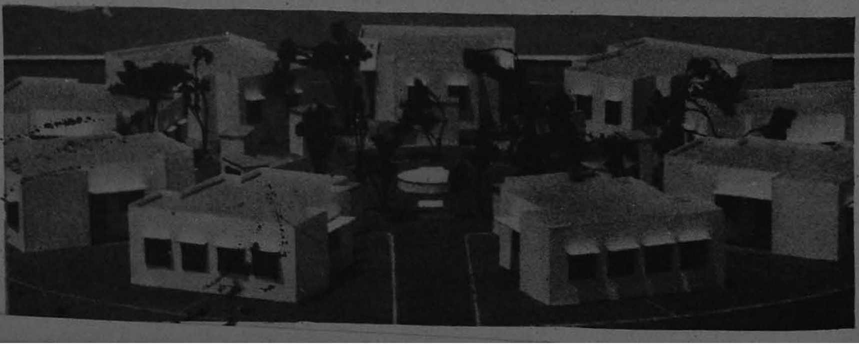
The Corporation has secured lands in Melpakkam, Tindivanam Taluk. The Corporation will be getting suitable good lands in Ganapathy Village of Coimbatore, Thimmarajapuram Village of Tirunelveli, Vadapalani village of Madurai, Thanjavur, Palani, Karaikudi, Namakkal, Ooty and Madras Metropolis. Estimates for the construction of houses under 'Own Your House Scheme to Police Personnel are under preparation and the schemes will be implemented soon.

Housing scheme for Police

Food, Clothing and Shelter are the three basic requirements of a common man. Police Constables are supplied with essential commodities at subsidised rates. Uniform allowance is also paid to them. To provide them shelters, houses with all modern amenities are constructed in large numbers at various places. Many are being constructed.

Under the Police Housing Scheme, 72 line huts were constructed during 1980-81. During this year, a sum of Rs. 363.29 lakhs has been earmarked to construct line huts.

During 1981-82, 292 houses were constructed. During this period, Rs. 211.34 lakhs have been spent for constructing quarters for police personnel. The Government have sanctioned an estimated cost of Rs. 204 lakhs towards the construction of 620 new houses.



22036 houses have been provided to the Policemen until March 1982. It means that a target of 41.97% has been accomplished. This is indeed a record achievement in India. This target is a formidable one, as the total force consists of only 52,000 members.

604 houses are proposed to be constructed for the City Police personnel at a cost of Rs. 2 crores and 83 lakhs near the Rajarathinam Stadium, at Egmore, Madras. The foundation stone for this scheme was laid by the President of India on 23-8-82. 12 Inspectors, 48 Sub-Inspectors and 544 Head Constables and Police Constables will be provided with houses in this scheme.

Boys' Clubs

Boy's Clubs have been established in various centres of Tamil Nadu to prevent the children of the under-privileged from falling a prey in the hands of delinquents and to afford them an opportunity of participating in clean and healthy recreation and to instruct them in the principles of good citizenship. At present 31 Boy's Clubs are functioning in the State. Most of these Boy's Clubs are situated in and around the slums in order to attract vagrant children by affording healthy recreation. Each Boy's Club is managed by a committee consisting of the district Collector as President and the Superintendent of Police as Vice-President. The members are drawn from the Public particularly from social, educational and welfare organisations. A Central Committee with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Crime Branch, C.I.D. as President serves to correlate and co-ordinate the activities of the club. The State Government provides the necessary finance.

Police Benevolent Fund

By merging the Carr and Gazson funds, the Government of Tamil Nadu constituted a departmental welfare fund, known as Tamilnadu Police Benevolent Fund as early as in 1957 for the amelioration of the conditions of all non-gazetted personnel of the Police Department.

The Main source of income to this fund is (i) the annual subscription from the non-gazetted members who join the fund voluntarily and donations from the Gazetted Officers of the Department. The subscriptions and donations are being collected half yearly i.e. in January and July every year and this totally works out to approximately Rs. 95,000 (ii) The Government of Tamilnadu have been augmenting this fund by an annual out-right grant of Rs. 1,50,000. (iii) Besides these, an annual interest on the investments made from this fund works out to nearly Rs. 90,000.

This fund is managed by the Central Committee at State level and by the District Committees at the Units level. The Director General of Police is the President of this fund.

The Central Committee meets not less than once in three months. On an average, the Committee meets five times in a year and examines the requests for sanction of grants/reliefs from the fund received from various unit offices with the recommendation of the respective District Committees and accords sanction for the same.

The purposes for which the fund is to be utilised are furnished below :

(i) Grant to reading rooms functioning in Police lines for the purchase of news papers and periodicals (i.e. rate fixed is at the rate of Rs. 200 p.m. per reading room).

(ii) award of scholarships to the children of non-gazetted police officers and men of this department including the ministerial staff to prosecute higher studies at colleges including the technical colleges ;

(iii) The widows and the dependents of the deceased non-gazetted members are granted a lumpsum family relief according to the category of their rank ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,200 to enable them to meet their immediate commitments. Special Reliefs, under this, a sum of Rs. 2,000 irrespective of the category is extended for the family of the members who die in harness irrespective of the reliefs that may be got by the family of the deceased from other, sources.

(iv) Providing monetary help to members in exceptional

cases as in the cases of prolonged illness (i..e. T. B., Leprosy, etc.) serious injuries requiring prolonged treatment and nourishment etc., involving expenditure beyond their means.

(v) Providing discretionary grants to the members towards funeral charges in cases in death of their dependent.

(vi) to have play grounds for the children of the members and to provide them entertainment.

(vii) Any other deserving cause for the general welfare of the members at the discretion of the control committee.

(viii) to provide separate wards in hospitals for members suffering from T.B.

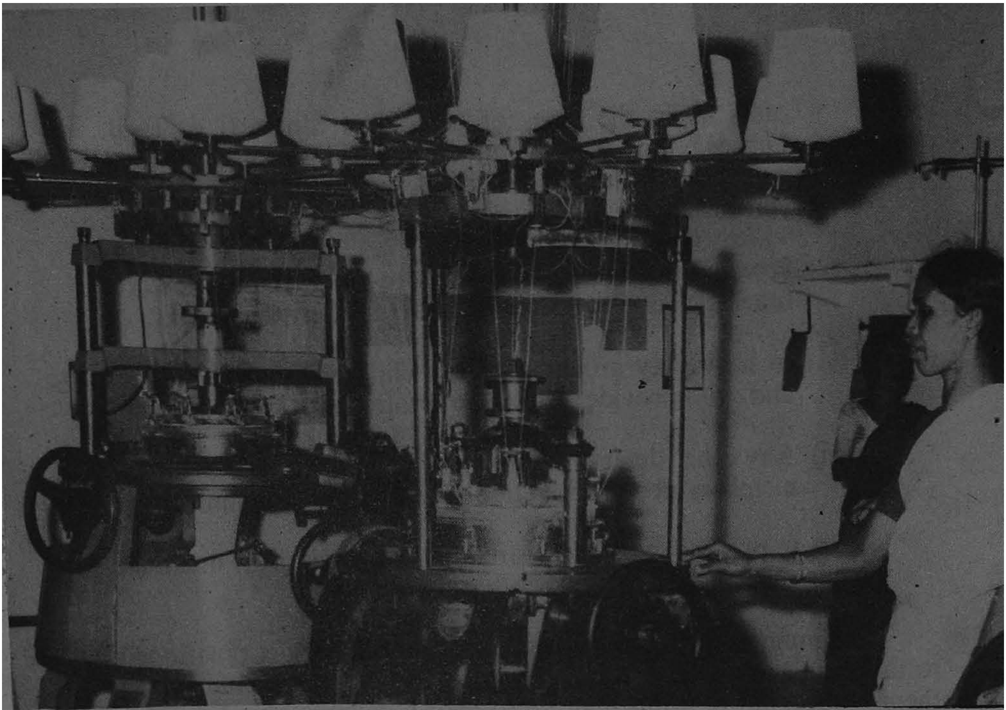
Maximum of Rs. 500 irrespective of the category is sanctioned to the members as financial relief for the losses/dangers suffered by them on account of accidental fire to their huts/houses in deserving cases.

Interest free advances repayable in easy instalments are being granted for various welfare measures i.e., construction of police clubs, purchase of projectors, Co-operative canteens etc., which serve the need of the members.

In addition to these, every year 10% of the annual income of the Tamilnadu Police Benevolent Fund is given to the Tamil Nadu Police Families' Welfare Organisation Fund as Contribution. Under this, on an average, a sum of Rs. 25,000 is being spent on this score.

WELFARE ORGANIZATION FOR POLICE FAMILIES

An organisation exclusively to attend to the welfare of the families of the personnel of the Department known as 'Tamil Nadu Police Families' Welfare Organisation' is functioning in the Tamil Nadu Police Department with the Director-General of Police as its President and the Commissioner of Police and Deputy

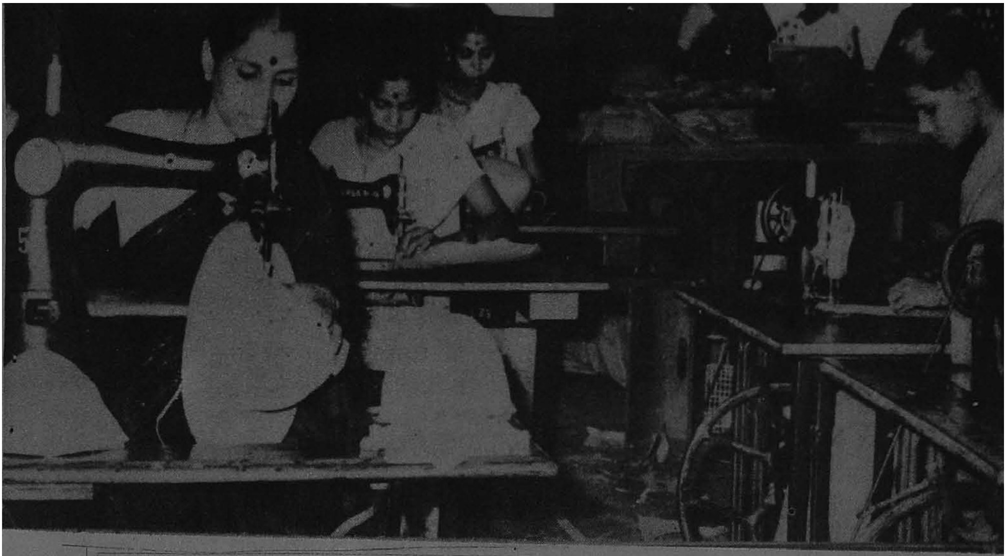


Inspectors General of Police in Madras City as Vice-Presidents. Its Honorary Secretary being the Commandant, Regimental Centre, Avadi and its Honorary Treasurer is the Assistant Inspector-General of Police (Crime Law and Order), Madras. Its main objective is to initiate, develop and coordinate welfare work among the families of all Police Non-Gazetted staff inclusive of Ministerial staff. Broadly, this will include selecting and implementing schemes for supplementing Police families' income and providing police personnel and their families recreational amenities and medical and educational facilities. It will also include the promotion of cultural activities among the family members.

In so far as its finance is concerned, it gets a grant of 10% of the aggregate annual receipts of the Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund and from such other contribution or donations as are freely made to the organisation by institutions or individuals. However, no subscription from its members is collected.

The State Government is examining the feasibility of allotting the proceeds of a Single Tamil Nadu State Lottery to this Fund, to improve the financial position of the organisation. The Unit Officers also have been requested to spare 10% of the bandobust charges towards the services rendered by the District Police.

Though the organisation is not run on Co-operative basis, the Small Scale Units under the organisation are run on Co-opera-



tive basis. The units are :—

1. Banian Unit
2. Socks and Hosetops knitting
3. Tailoring
4. Book binding
5. Match Factory
6. Dairy Farm
7. Poultry
8. Polythene Bag Making
9. Tea packing
10. Basket making

Welfare Activities

The important welfare measures for the policemen and their families in the State are listed below :

(i) Different items of uniform required for the policemen are mostly manufactured by the Co-operative societies of the families of policemen. The two Co-operative Societies of families of Tamilnadu Special Policemen at Avadi (Chingleput District) are producing Socks, Hosetops, Putties, Web items, Kit bags, Mosquito nets, Jerseys etc. required for the policemen. These two societies have made a record profit of Rs. 2 lakhs during 1981-82. The Trichy Society of families of Tamilnadu Special Policemen are producing Banians while the Coimbatore and Salem Societies of families of Armed Reserve men are manufacturing Dhurries required for the Police Department. Besides, 25 Tailoring Units with 475 sewing machines are functioning in different districts and they stitch the uniforms of policemen. Each member of the above

co-operative Societies is getting on an average about Rs. 100/- a month.

Regular Cinemas are screened in all the District Police Lines through 16 M. M. or 35 M. M. Projectors. Television sets have also been installed at Delhi, Avadi and Madras for the benefit of policemen and their families.

As per the Tamilnadu Policemen Retirement Benefit Scheme sponsored by the Central Bank of India (A Nationalised Bank) a Policemen pays Rs. 50 per month for 5 years and after 26 years he gets Rs. 50,822. About 3,000 police personnel have so far joined this Scheme.

The Tamilnadu Police Benevolent Fund is utilised for giving (a)Grants to reading rooms in Police lines, (*b*) Educational scholarships to the Children of Policemen for higher studies (*c*) providing family relief to the widows and dependants of policemen dying in harnes and (*d*) monetary assistance in cases of prolonged illness.

Poilce - Public sports

The year 1977 saw a new development in Police-Public Relation through Police-Public Sports. Sports is a powerful medium of public relations and the Police Department plays a constructive role in the promotion of sports for their own value and also to project a good image of the Police. This programme was launched in April, 1977 by the Tamil Nadu Police. All the officers and men were encouraged to take part and organise sports and games for the public.

To start with the Second Saturday of every month was set apart. What was started as 'Second Saturday Meet' has now blossomed into a full-fledged programme in various disciplines of sports and games.

Objectives of the Meet

(*a*) To promote Police-Public Relations.

(*b*) To promote sports and games all over the State particularly in rural areas.

(*c*) To spot out rural talents who can be subsequently recruited to the police force.

(*d*) To help all sections of society to organise and participate in the games workers, students, slum-dwellers handicapped etc.

(*e*) To provide competitive experience for the benefit of sportsmen in and out of Police force.

(*f*) To make the services of the coaches and good sportsmen in Police available to the public.

Impact of the scheme :

(*a*) Frequent meets have created an enviable environment in sports. Outstanding sportsmen have opted to join Police. In rural areas a number of promising sportsmen have been recruited as Police constables.

(*b*) There is general improvement in the performance of Police teams in games like Basket-Ball, Volley-ball and Kabadi.

(*c*) It is generally accepted by School authorities that Police Public Sports organised in Schools have considerably helped to improve their standard in sports.

(*d*) As far as the department is concerned it has provided recreation to the Police personnel and rendered them valuable experience in organising games and sports.

The Police has accepted the Police-Public Sports as a social responsibility and a non-enforcement factor. Being an organised and disciplined force with jurisdiction and influence all over the State particularly in rural areas the Police has achieved good results by means of effective communication.

Reorganisation of systems

Madras Metropolitan Police Range

The formation of the Madras Metropolitan Police Range is one of the recommendations of the Tamil Nadu Police Commission. The inadequacies of policing of Madras city and its environs have reached a point due to rapid industrialisation of the City, mushroom growth of new colonies in and around the belt areas. It has become therefore necessary to have an integrated Police force for Madras City and the belt areas to ensure a more concentrated approach to public needs, greater economics in the use of manpower and increased flexibility and efficiency in its use. The Police Stations at Villivakkam. (2) Rajamangalam (3) Thiruvanmiyur (4) Velacheri (5) Maduravoyil (6) Virugambakkam (7) Madhavaram (8) St. Thomas Mount (9) Meenambakkam and (10) Tiruvottiyur which are now under the jurisdiction of Chengalpattu (East) District would be brought under the control of the Commissioner of Police, Madras City. To assist the Commissioner of Police there is a proposal to create a new post of Joint Commissioner of Police. This new set up would afford employment opportunity to 850 Police Constables and 150 Drivers.

Commissionerates

Madurai and Coimbatore

A proposal to declare the cities of Madurai and Coimbatore, which have a population over ten lakhs, as Metropolitan cities is under the consideration of the Government. The salient features of this proposal are that these two cities would have Commissioners of Police. To assist them, there will be a host of Deputy Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Armed Reserve, Assistant Commissioners. There will also be a public Relations Officer to hear complaints from the general public. Control Rooms and Mobile patrol parties, besides increasing the number of police stations, would be provided to serve the people more efficiently. A Mounted branch comprising of 10 horses would also be set up in these two cities.

Bifurcation of Tirunelveli District

Tirunelveli District is the largest district in the whole country comprising of 85 Police Stations and 24 Out-posts. The Police in this district are having a tough time due to the ever escalating Law and order problems. Experience has shown that for effective maintenance of law and order and control of crime a district should not have more than 40 police stations. With this in view, a proposal to bifurcate Tirunelveli District as Tirunelveli East and Tirunelveli

West districts is under the consideration of the Government. While implementing this proposal Tirunelveli East district will have 4 Sub-divisions, 14 Circles, 30 Police Stations and 8 Out-posts and Tirunelveli West district will have 4 Sub-divisions, 16 circles, 43 Police Stations and 15 Out-posts. Apart from this, these two districts will have the other special wings and the Armed Reserve will also be bifurcated.

NDIAN AIR

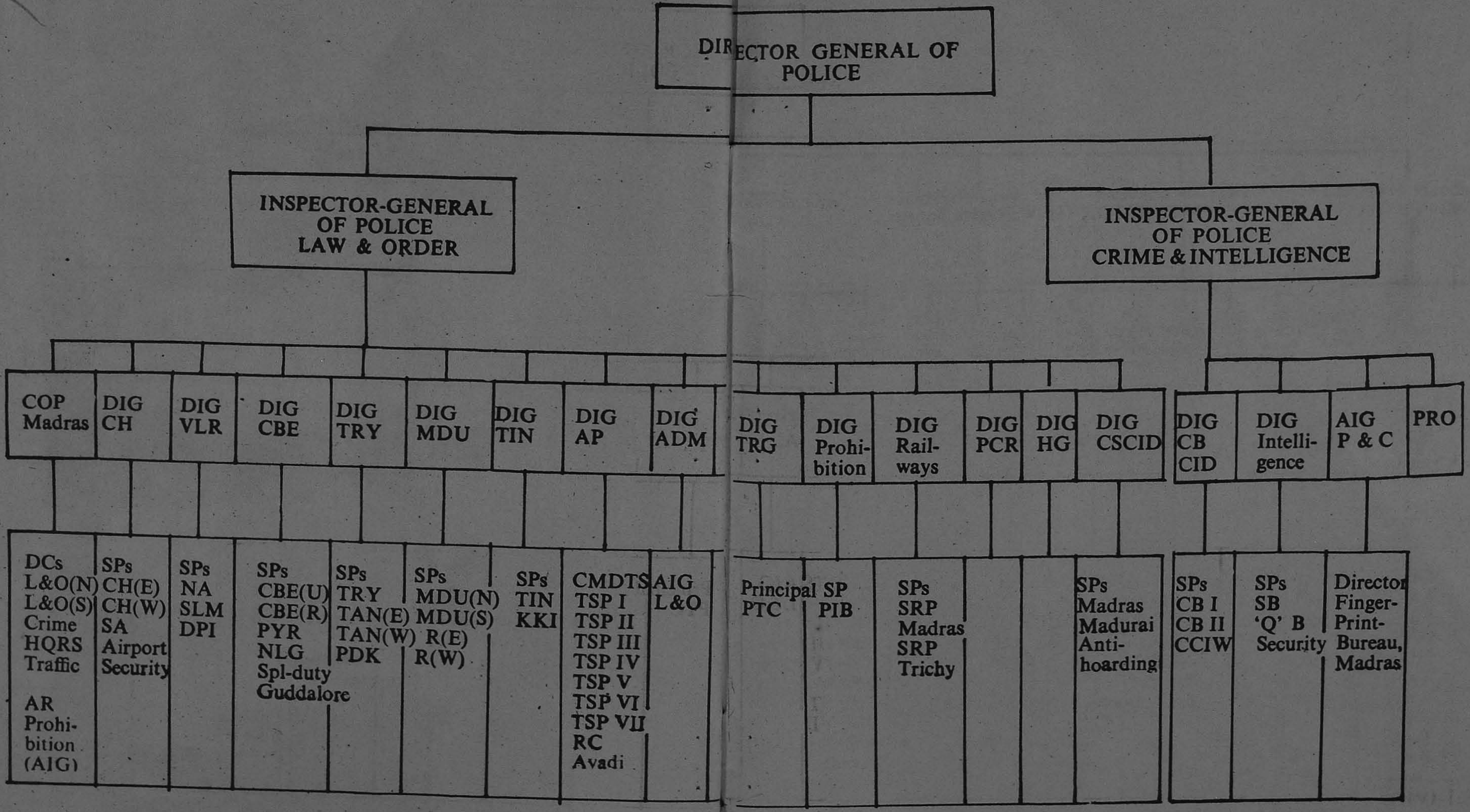
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

- **DY.COMMR. OF POLICE HEAD QUARTERS**
  - P.A. (Admn.)
  - A.C. PRO.
  - A.C. I.S.
  - A.Cs Home Guards.
- **DY. COMMR. OF POLICE LAW & ORDER (NORTH)**
  - A.C. (L & O) Flower Bazaar
  - A.C. (L&O) Pulianthope
  - A.C. (L&O) Sembium
  - A.C. (L & O) Washermenpet
  - A.C. (L&O) Harbour
- **DY. COMMR. OF POLICE LAW & ORDER (SOUTH)**
  - A.C. (L&O) Triplicane
  - A.C. (L&O) Saidapet
  - A.C. Anti-Vice Squad
- **DY. COMMR. OF POLICE (CRIME)**
  - A.C. Crime Northern Range
  - A.C Crime South Western Range
  - A.C. Crime Western Range
  - A.C. Crime Eastern Range
  - A.C. Crime Records Bureau
  - A.C. Crime General
- **DY. COMMR. OF POLICE (TRAFFIC)**
  - Addl.D.C Traffic Planning
  - A.C. Traffic Investigation
  - A.C Traffic Enforcement North
  - A.C. Traffic Enforcement South
- **ASST.INSPR.-GENL.OF POLICE (PROHIBITION)**
  - A.C. Prohibition North
  - A.C. Prohibition South
- **DY.COMMR.OF POLICE (ARMED RESERVE)**
  - A.C ARI
  - A.C A.R-II
  - A.C. H.Q.
  - A.C. Control Room

Details of Sub-Divisions, Circles, Police Stations and Out-posts as on 31-12-1981 in Tamil Nadu.

Range	District	*Number of sub-divisions dealing with*			*Number of Circles dealing with*			*Number of P. S. dealing with*			*No. of out-post*
		Law & Order	*Crime*	*Traffic*	*Law & Order*	*Crime*	*Traffic*	*Law & Order*	*Crime*	*Traffic*	
CHENGALPUT	Chengalput (E) ..	5	—	—	15	—	—	34	—	6	6
	Chengalput (W) ..	3	—	—	9	—	—	36	—	2	10
	South Arcot ..	7	—	—	22	—	—	71	—	3	9
VELLORE	North Arcot ..	6	—	—	21	1	—	65	2	1	13
	Dharmapuri ..	3	—	—	9	—	...	30	—	2	7
	Salem ..	5	—	—	18	3	—	57	10	3	2
COIMBATORE	Periyar ..	3	—	—	11	1	—	35	3	1	2
	Coimbatore (R) ..	3	—	—	8	1	—	27	—	1	6
	Coimbatore (U) ..	2	1	1	8	2	1	19	7	4	4
	Nilgiris ..	2	—	—	7			24	—	1	5

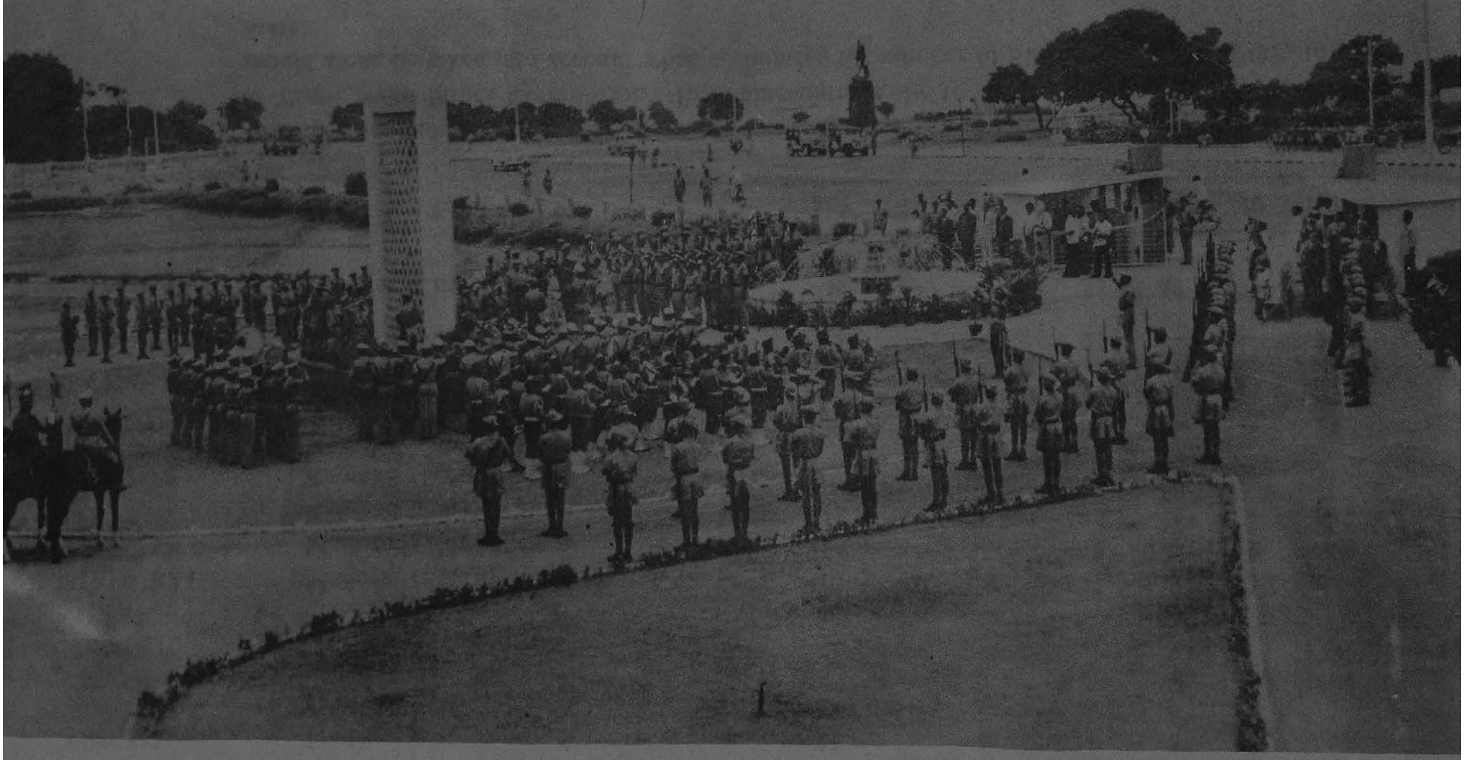
ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP OF POLICE DEPARTMENT



TRICHY	Trichy ..	6	1	1	21	..	1	60	8	5	14
	Thanjavur (West) ..	5	—	—	13	—	—	41	9	2	10
	Thanjavur (East) ..	3	—	—	8	—	—	33	1	2	2
	Pudukottai ..	2	—	—	7	—	—	25	—	—	5
MADURAI	Madurai (South) ..	4	1	1	10	2	2	37	9	3	10
	Madurai (North) ..	5	—	—	15	—	—	42	—	2	4
	Ramnad (East) ..	4	—	—	13	—	—	45	1	1	16
	Ramnad (West) ..	3	—	—	10	—	—	33	2	1	3
TIRUNELVELI	Tirunelveli ..	7	1	—	27	2	—	81	6	—	24
	Kanyakumari ..	3	—	—	6	—	—	19	1	1	7
RLY. POLICE	Govt. Rly. Police ..	4	—	—	8	—	—	27	—	—	27
MADRAS CITY	Madras City ..	7	4	2	49	—	—	53	48	29	5
	Total	92	8	5	315	12	5	894	107	70	191

NOTE :— 49 Inspectors manned Police Stations in Madras City are taken as circles as against 14 circles prior to Tamil Nadu Police Commission's Recommendations, 1971. Unit dealing with Law & Order should alone be taken into account when accounting for number of SD, Circles, PS and OPs in the State.

HOMAGE TO MARTYRS



SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE IN TAMIL NADU

Rank	*Total*
D. G. P. ..	1
I. G. P. ..	2
Commissioner ..	1
D. I. G. ..	18
S. Ps. ..	43
J. S. P. ..	5
A. S. P. ..	14
Commdt.. commandant ..	8
Dy. Commdt.. ..	4
Assist. Commt. ..	31
Addl. S.P. ..	28
D.S.P. Cat. I ..	174
D.S.P. Cat. II ..	27
Inspectors ..	978
Reserve Inspectors ..	86
S. Is. ..	3,114
A.S. Is ..	43
R.S. Is ..	310
R.A.S. Is ..	160
H.Cs. ..	4,607
Havildars ..	642
Naiks ..	629
Lance Naiks ..	601
P.C.Gr. I ..	4,666
P. C. Gr. II ..	36,292
Women	
S.I. ..	82
H.C. ..	64
P.C. ..	661
Total ..	53,300

SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE IN TAMIL NADU POLICE

Year 1.	Total strength of the Police Force. 2.	Local Police 3.	Local Armed Reserve 4.	Tamil Nadu Police strength 5.	Madras City Poli including A. R. 6.
1948	20,473	14,677	4,657	1,139	3,275
1951	25,477	18,248	4,977	2,252	3,540
1961	32,643	21,963	7,237	3,443	4,092
1971	42,426	27,553	10,366	4,507	5,607
1981	53,237	34,272	12,671	6,294	7,588

221.193
N82

Total Number of Police Stations	894
Total number of Police Stations provided with Telephones ..	816
Total number of Police Stations provided with VHF Telephones.	646
Total number of outposts	191
Total number of outposts provided with Telephones ..	121
Total number of outposts provided with V H. F Radios Telephones	13
Total number of VHF Radio Telephones installed in Mobile Sets	276

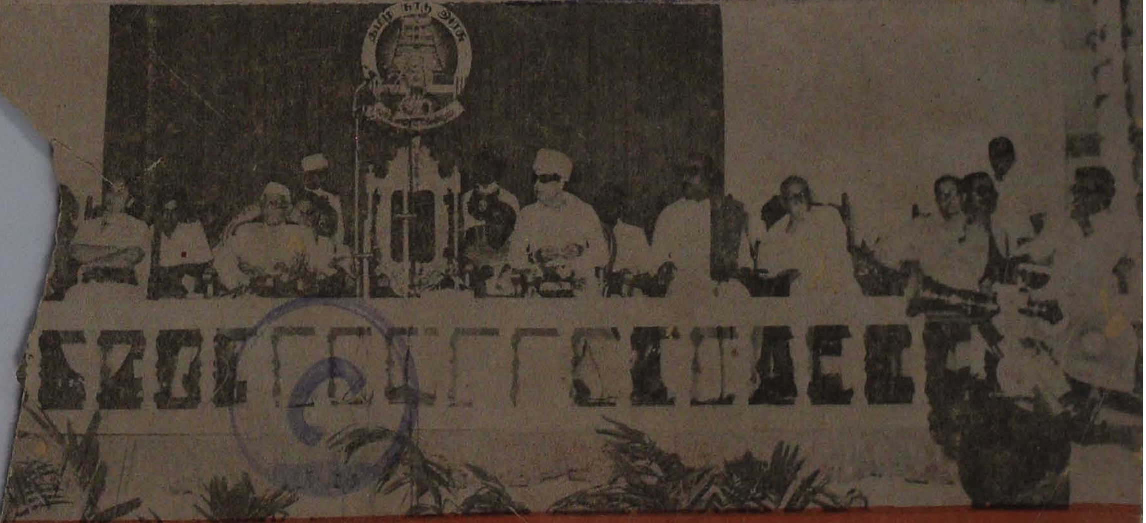
Tamil Arasu Press, Madras-2.

Musketry Training for Women Police

TAMIL ARASU

September 1982

Free Supplement

7-10-1982

The President of India and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu participating in the laying of the foundation ceremony for the Police Housing Colony. (23-8-'82)